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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th July 1884.

CONTENTS:

| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|-------|--|-------|
| Russia and India ... | 849 | Mr. Marriot ... | 863 |
| The English and Indians ... | ib. | Mr. Francis' case ... | ib. |
| English policy in Egypt ... | 850 | The ryot and the zemindar of Jaffershahi ... | ib. |
| Government and native princes ... | ib. | Exodus of the Governors to the hills ... | ib. |
| Government and Holkar ... | ib. | Mr. Rennie ... | 854 |
| Maharajah Holkar ... | ib. | Anglo-Indians and the Calcutta Municipality ... | ib. |
| Russia and Afghanistan ... | 851 | The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa ... | ib. |
| Righteous government and government by brute force ... | ib. | The Lieutenant-Governor and the Calcutta Municipality ... | 865 |
| The House of Lords ... | ib. | Prevalence of theft and robbery in several villages in the Ranaghat sub-division ... | ib. |
| Russia and India ... | ib. | Mr. Thompson on emigration ... | ib. |
| Government and Holkar ... | 852 | Mr. Webb's case ... | 866 |
| Residents and their proteges ... | 853 | Mr. Marriot ... | ib. |
| Holkar and the Foreign Department ... | ib. | Executive and Judicial functions ... | ib. |
| Russian Ambassador at Cabul ... | ib. | Midwives ... | ib. |
| Lord Ripon and Holkar ... | ib. | Construction of wet docks at Kidderpore ... | ib. |
| Russia and England ... | 854 | The retirement of Dr. Payne ... | 867 |
| The House of Lords and the Franchise Bill ... | ib. | Mr. Webb's case ... | ib. |
| England and the Indian Empire... .. | ib. | The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa ... | ib. |
| Russia in Central Asia ... | ib. | Mr. Bryne's case ... | ib. |
| Increase of luxury in England ... | ib. | The road from Bagoola to Kishnagore ... | ib. |
| English newspapers and Holkar... .. | ib. | Want of a pound in Chakand Golabari ... | ib. |
| Maharajah Holkar ... | 855 | The want of a road at Chatrapara ... | ib. |
| The appointment of natives to offices under the State ... | ib. | Government and Railways ... | ib. |
| The Indian finance ... | ib. | The Bengal Government's explanation regarding recording the offences of the prisoners in jails ... | 868 |
| Mr. Tayler and Mr. Ramsay of Kishnagar ... | ib. | The planter Webb's case in the High Court ... | 869 |
| The bill residence of high officials ... | ib. | The Defence Association ... | ib. |
| The punchayet and the chowkidar ... | 856 | Mr. Baker ... | ib. |
| The Sub-Inspector of the Miresvari thana ... | ib. | Appointment of Baboos Ramgoti Mukerjea and Purna Chunder Singh as Managers of the Eastern Bengal Railway ... | ib. |
| The Slave trade ... | ib. | A recent decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree in a case of breach of trust ... | 870 |
| Incendiarism in Chitt g ng ... | ib. | Reclamation of waste lands in India by poor ryots ... | ib. |
| The wants of India ... | ib. | Abolition of the police ... | ib. |
| Agriculture ... | 857 | Exodus of the Governors to the hills ... | ib. |
| The Maharajah of Burdwan's donation to the Darjeeling Town-hall ... | ib. | Increase of litigation ... | 871 |
| Committee for the selection of Bengali text-books ... | ib. | Sir Evelyn Baring ... | ib. |
| Mr. Baker ... | ib. | The Defence Association ... | ib. |
| Exclusion of natives from the Survey Department ... | ib. | Lord Kimberley ... | ib. |
| Self-Government in Bengal ... | ib. | The Simla and the Darjeeling exodus ... | ib. |
| Serving of summonses by post ... | 858 | Government's determination not to appoint officiating Judges in the High Court ... | 872 |
| Conspiracy against the Calcutta Municipality ... | ib. | The Simla exodus ... | ib. |
| Indian coolies in British Guinea... .. | ib. | The criminal law. Trial by jury ... | ib. |
| The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Baboo Kristodas Pal ... | 859 | Mortality in jails ... | ib. |
| Appointment of an able Deputy Collector as Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality ... | ib. | A native shot dead by a European ... | 873 |
| Mr. Wilson ... | ib. | Murders of natives by Europeans ... | ib. |
| The bill residence of high officials ... | 860 | Mr. Marriot's case ... | ib. |
| Rajah Harish Chandra ... | ib. | Anglo-Indians and the Calcutta Municipality ... | ib. |
| Anglo-Indians ... | ib. | The bad state of the streets of Calcutta ... | 874 |
| The Self-Government Bill ... | ib. | The Magistrate of Dacca ... | ib. |
| The clerks under the Government of Bengal ... | ib. | The block of work in the High Court ... | ib. |
| English policy ... | ib. | A Town Hall in Cuttack ... | ib. |
| The teaching of Arabic at Rajshahye ... | 861 | The Captain of the steamer <i>Basein</i> praised ... | ib. |
| Mr. Thompson ... | ib. | A European manager for Nilgiri ... | 875 |
| The native papers ... | ib. | The Arms Act and increase of theft cases ... | ib. |
| Mr. Clarke ... | ib. | Steamer service between Cuttack and Chandbally ... | ib. |
| Mrs. Ganguli ... | ib. | Managemant of ferries ... | ib. |
| Mr. Marriot ... | ib. | Cholera in Cuttack ... | ib. |
| Mr. Webb's case ... | 862 | The palanquin service between Bhudruck and Balasore ... | ib. |
| The clerk of the Sanskrit College ... | ib. | | |
| Anglo-Indians ... | ib. | | |
| The prevalence of dacoities ... | ib. | | |
| The Simla exodus ... | ib. | | |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | "Sansodhini" | Chittagong | 700 | 5th July 1884. |
| 2 | "Tripurá Vártavaha" | Comillah | ..... |  |
| 3 | "Prem Pracháriní" | Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore. | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 4 | "Alok" | Calcutta | ..... | 11th ditto. |
| 5 | "Ananda Bazar Patriká" | Ditto | 700 | 14th ditto. |
| 6 | "Arya Darpan" | Ditto | 102 | 11th ditto. |
| 7 | "Bangabási" | Ditto | 12,000 | 12th ditto. |
| 8 | "Bártábaha" | Pubna | ..... |  |
| 9 | "Bhárat Hitaishí" | Burrisal | 450 | |
| 10 | "Bhárat Mihir" | Mymensingh | 625 | 8th ditto. |
| 11 | "Bardwán Sanjivani" | Burdwan | 296 | 8th ditto. |
| 12 | "Bikrampore Patriká" | Dacca | 756 | |
| 13 | "Cháruvartá" | Sherepore, Mymensingh | 529 | 7th ditto. |
| 14 | "Dacca Prakásh" | Dacca | 425 | 13th ditto. |
| 15 | "Education Gazette" | Hooghly | 800 | 11th ditto. |
| 16 | "Grámvartá Prakáshiká" | Comercolly | 247 | 12th ditto. |
| 17 | "Halisahar Prakáshiká" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 18 | "Hindu Ranjiká" | Beauleah, Rajshahye | 200 | 9th ditto. |
| 19 | "Játiya Suhrid" | Calcutta | 700 | |
| 20 | "Medini" | Midnapore | 500 | 10th ditto. |
| 21 | "Murshidábád Patriká" | Berhampore | 437 | |
| 22 | "Murshidábád Pratinidhi" | Ditto | ..... | 3rd ditto. |
| 23 | "Navavibhákár" | Calcutta | 850 | 14th ditto. |
| 24 | "Paridarshak" | Sylhet | 440 | 6th ditto. |
| 25 | "Prájá Bandhu" | Chandernagore | 900 | 11th ditto. |
| 26 | "Prántavási" | Chittagong | 600 | |
| 27 | "Pratikár" | Berhampore | 600 | 4th ditto. |
| 28 | "Rajshahye Samvád" | Beauleah | ..... |  |
| 29 | "Rungpore Dik Prakásh" | Kakinia, Rungpore | 220 | 10th ditto. |
| 30 | "Sádháraní" | Calcutta | 500 | 13th ditto. |
| 31 | "Sahachar" | Ditto | 500 | 9th ditto. |
| 32 | "Samaya" | Ditto | 1,500 | 14th ditto. |
| 33 | "Sanjivani" | Ditto | 4,000 | 12th ditto. |
| 34 | "Sáraswat Patra" | Dacca | 345 | |
| 35 | "Shakti" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 36 | "Som Prakásh" | Changripottá, 24-Perghs. | 1,000 | 14th ditto. |
| 37 | "Sulabha Samáchar" | Calcutta | 3,000 | |
| 38 | "Surabhi" | Ditto | 700 | 14th ditto. |
| 39 | "Udbodhan" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 40 | "Dainik Vártá" | Calcutta | 450 | |
| 41 | "Samvád Prabhákár" | Ditto | 225 | 11th to 17th July 1884. |
| 42 | "Samvád Purnachandrodaya" | Ditto | 300 | 12th to 18th ditto. |
| 43 | "Samachár Chandriks" | Ditto | 625 | 11th to 14th & 16th & 17th July 1884. |
| 44 | "Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" | Ditto | 520 | 12th to 17th July 1884. |
| 45 | "Prabháti" | Ditto | 1,000 | 12th to 15th & 17th & 18th July 1884. |
| ENGLISH AND URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 46 | "Urdu Guide" | Calcutta | 365 | 12th July 1884. |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 47 | "Behar Bandhu" | Bankipore | ..... |  |
| 48 | "Bhárat Mitra" | Calcutta | 1,500 | 17th ditto. |
| 49 | "Sár Sudhánidhi" | Ditto | 500 | 14th ditto. |
| 50 | "Uchit Baktá" | Ditto | 300 | 12th ditto. |
| 51 | "Hindi Samáchar" | Bhagulpore | 700 | |
| PERSIAN. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 52 | "Jám-Jahan-numá" | Calcutta | 250 | 11th ditto. |
| URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 53 | "Gauhur" | Calcutta | 100 | |
| 54 | "Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" | Behar | 250 | |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 55 | "Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" | Calcutta | 340 | |
| ASSAMESE. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 56 | "Assam Vilásini" | Sibsagar | ..... |  |
| 57 | "Assam News" | Ditto | 450 | |
| URIYA. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 58 | "Utkal Dipiká" | Cuttack | 250 | 28th June 1884. |
| 59 | "Utkal Darpan" | Balasore | 200 | 29th ditto. |
| 60 | "Balasore Samvad Váhika" | Ditto | 116 | 26th ditto. |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 61 | "Sebaka" | Cuttack | 200 | |
| 62 | "Taraka" | Midnapore | ..... |  |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 63 | "Kshatriya Patrika" | Patna | 400 | |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 64 | "Chumparun Mitakari" | Bettia | ..... |  |

POLITICAL.

The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 7th July, is glad to hear that Government has appointed a commission for the delimitation of the boundary between Russia and

CHÁRU VÁRTA,
July 7th, 1884.

Russia and India.

Afghanistan. There will be no fear of Russia if she becomes a neighbour. Many are of opinion that Russia has an eye on India. It is not impossible that poor Russia will covet the rich plains of India. But Russia cannot reach India without securing the friendship of Persia and conquering Afghanistan. Even if Persia and Afghanistan do not stand in the way of Russia, still she will have to fight with a powerful and warlike nation. The valour which the native troops have displayed in Egypt and in Afghanistan has astonished not only the half civilized Russians but also the civilized Englishmen. The English can repose in peace, placing their confidence in the native princes. If the ruler can obtain the sympathy of the ruled by good government, they are sure to help him even at the risk of their lives. Afghanistan is the gate of India, and so peace should be completely established in that country. Many statesmen do not approve the Afghan policy of the English Government. Abdur Rahman is not popular with the Afghans and so his friendship will not help it much. The English should try to conciliate the Afghans. If they can do this and can reform the system of government in India they have nothing to fear. Russophobia will not be removed by tricks. The task would necessitate a large expenditure and that would increase the discontent of the people of India. There is no good in securing the friendship of foreigners by increasing discontent at home.

2. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 8th July, says that history testifies to the fact that no Government which has been actuated by selfish motives and distrusted

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1884.

The English and Indians.

its subjects has yet been able to govern a country successfully. It is selfishness and distrust of subjects that led to the decline of France under the Louises, to the downfall of the Roman Empire, and to the decapitation of a king in England. Aurungzebe distrusted the Hindoos. The policy by following which Man Singh and Jaswant Singh had unfurled the victorious banner of the Mogul Emperors in every part of India was discontinued by Aurangzebe. This distrust of Hindoos led to the downfall of the Mogul Empire. The English Government does not trust Indians to the extent it should. Scarcely one Anglo-Indian is possessed of the nobleness of heart and far sightedness without which such trust is not possible. The English system of administration is so good that had the English been a little more generous, there would have been no probability of their losing their Indian Empire even after a long time. Government is keeping a sharp eye upon Cabul and Candahar on account of Russian advance towards India. It is proposed to garrison the North-Western Frontier. The construction of the railway which had been abandoned has again been taken up. But a country cannot be for ever defended by the construction of forts and the stationing of soldiers. Government will not be able to maintain its supremacy in India unless it attaches Indians to itself. Russia trusts subject races like herself immediately after conquering them, and appoints men of the subject races to the highest posts in their countries. But though England has been ruling this country for more than a century, and though the loyalty of natives has been tried in a fiery ordeal, Government has not the courage to entrust natives with the administration of a district. The English civilians and their mouth-piece the *Pioneer* are always advising Government to distrust natives and native princes. These men are the chief enemies of the English Government. Government will not be able to make its supremacy lasting if it does not reject the counsels of these men.

BHARAT MIMIC,
July 8th, 1884.

3. The same paper says that the English Government has banished the Egyptian patriots who could have removed the distress of their native country. All

English policy in Egypt.

the highest offices in Egypt, as in India, are the monopoly of Englishmen and Frenchmen. Egypt will be ruined if the draining away of her wealth in this manner by foreigners goes on. No country which has to nourish foreigners with its heart's blood can possibly live long. Those who have been nourished on the blood of others may ask when were Egypt and India governed exclusively by Egyptians and Indians respectively? What objection is there to English and French officials taking the place of Armenian, Greek, and Turkish functionaries? Why should they object to English Judges who were before tried by Mussulman kajis? The reply to this is that Egypt and India would have no objection to Turkish kajis for the same reasons for which England did not object to a Jewish Prime Minister. The nation which tries to become supreme by keeping down others courts its own fall. The freedom of that nation is not glorious which does not desire that others should be equally free. Where is the glory of the knowledge and civilization of England if free nations lose their freedom and subject nations cannot become free immediately upon her setting foot in their countries?

SAHACHAR,
July 9th, 1884.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th July, says that the policy of Government towards the native princes is of a very mysterious nature. Government pretends to allow them

Government and native princes.

freedom of action, but in reality they are not allowed any freedom. Native princes are in name feudatory princes, but they are in reality slaves. These unfortunate men have been placed in such a position through the skilful policy of Government that they are unable to move hand or foot. Government keeps a Resident in the Court of every native prince. To secretly watch the proceedings of the princes seems to be the chief duty of these Residents. The native princes find themselves placed in a very dangerous situation when they have to deal with a haughty and crafty Resident. The system of keeping Residents was introduced with a noble object, namely that they might aid native princes in the work of administration and do them all the service in their power. But on many occasions Residents forget this and try to injure native princes. The princes are always uneasy on account of the fear of the terrible Residents. Even the late accomplished Maharajah of Jeypore would often feel vexed at the actions of the Residents. The condition of native princes is so wretched that even though oppressed by Residents they dare not utter a word of complaint through fear. Under these circumstances if Government is really, as it pretends it is, the friend of the princes, it should appoint only honest and experienced men as Residents.

SAHACHAR.

5. The same paper says that Colonel Durand accused Holkar of disloyalty in order to find an excuse for his own disgraceful flight from the Residency. After

Government and Holkar.

this Colonel Durand successively became Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and a member of the Supreme Council. While he held these offices he repeatedly accused Holkar of the above offence though he could not produce the slightest evidence of it. Since that time Government has been behaving towards Holkar as if it had forgiven him. But Holkar, conscious as he is of his innocence, is not satisfied with this. He wants the acknowledgment of his innocence. Holkar's life has been made miserable on account of this unjust charge against him. The writer believes that if a proper enquiry is made the innocence of Holkar will be established and the guilt of Colonel Durand will be proved.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 11th, 1884.

6. The *Education Gazette*, of the 11th July says, that Maharajah Holkar is under the impression that the English

Maharajah Holkar.

Government is not so favourably disposed towards him as it is towards other native princes. During the Sepoy Mutiny

Colonel Durand, the Resident at Indore, made an unfavourable report about Holkar, in which he was accused of disloyalty towards the English. Holkar tried several times to get the blot removed from his character, but his representations were not listened to up to the present day. People hope that Lord Ripon will do justice to the injured prince. Suspicion breeds suspicion. So all suspicion within the country should be removed by all means, and nothing is more desirable than complete harmony within the British Empire, when there is so much to be feared from Russia.

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th July, says that the Czar of Russia has sent some golden plate as a present to the Amir of Cabul who has lodged the Mahomedan messenger bringing the present at a place four miles away from the city. Both Russia and England are courting the friendship of the Amir.

SANJIVANI,
July 12th, 1884.

Righteous Government and Government by brute force.

8. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 12th July, says that many persons think that the English alone of all foreign nations can benefit India. The writer also thinks so, and consequently desires the stability of British rule. For this reason, he has always entreated the Government to maintain its supremacy in India not by brute force but by governing Indians justly. Government by brute force can never be as successful as just and righteous Government. Akbar became the idol of the Hindoos by following a liberal policy. But Aurungzebe paved the way for the downfall of the Mogul Empire by oppressing Hindoos. The memory of Bentinck and Canning is revered by Indians because they were just rulers. Lord Ripon is loved by Indians for the same reason.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR
July 12th, 1884.

The House of Lords.

9. The *Bangabasi*, of the 12th July, says that the House of Lords have rejected the Franchise Bill on the second reading. The Lords will not allow the extension of the franchise. It seems that the days of the House of Lords are numbered. The abolition of the House of Lords is only a question of time. Cromwell did away with it. And who can tell that the same thing will not take place again?

BANGABASI,
July 12th, 1884.

Russia and India.

10. We give below a translation of an article in the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th July, headed "A few words regarding the desire of Russia to conquer India."—The English officials in India have now-a-days become alarmed and uneasy through fear of Russia. They, it would seem, will give up eating and sleeping after a few days. Not a few newspaper editors are perpetually harping upon the subject of the desire of Russia to conquer India. Not a few again, are taking the occasion to instruct the Indian Government in its duty, like wise, experienced and far sighted persons. According to some Afghanistan should be rendered safe by fixing its boundaries, others are of opinion that it would not be well for Government to cause a rupture with Russia, and that English officials should seek to bring about a speedy settlement of the question. Others again say that it behoves the Government of India to endeavour to obtain the sympathy of its native allies. There are still others who point out the desirability of securing the attachment of the people of India. Different persons are thus giving different counsel to English officials and by giving expression to their views and offering their advice regarding the movements of Russia and the actions of Amir Abdur Rahman are showing their acquaintance with the subject. For our part, we do not think it proper to offer any such advice or to indulge in any seemingly wise speculations as to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier; nor are we, as truth prevents us from doing so, prepared to agree with those who expound the view that the people of India are exceedingly attached to the British Government. Those that hold this view, do in our opinion, but ignore

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1884.

the truth. Under what law of nature would a people be expected to feel a sincere attachment for a rule under which oppression of the people is glaring, under which their rights and their wails of distress are disregarded, and the selfishness of the rulers is strong? Of course, it is not meant to be said by these words, that we consider Russian rule better than English rule in point of the happiness of the people. In truth, we are not entitled to express any opinion on the subject of Russian administration or as to whether or not the conduct of Russia is worthy of a civilized nation, because we do not know anything about her conduct and method of work. Far from being acquainted with the manners, customs, and the policy of Russians, we have not even for fourteen generations past seen a Russian. Under these circumstances, we do not think it very reasonable to discuss the question as to whether Russia is civilized or uncivilized. On the other hand, we are witnessing with our own eyes the merits and demerits of English rule and the disposition and actions of English officials. But we are perfectly unacquainted with Russian politics and procedure. Is it good taste to paint in black colours the national character of a people relying only upon rumour and the plain or, it may be, exaggerated testimony of one or two historical works? Be that as it may, we shall conclude our remarks on this occasion by making one more observation in connection with the fact that though the people of India may not feel complete sympathy and attachment for the British Government, owing to the objectionable administrative policy of Englishmen, still they do not desire to be subject to Russians or any other foreign race.

At the time of the downfall of Mahomedan rule when the notorious Seraj-ud-dowlah was the Nawab of Bengal, certain powerful and respectable persons who were smarting under his oppressions invited the English for the purpose of removing him from the throne. It was owing to the help rendered by these persons that the English were able to hoist the banner of victory on the field of Plassey. From that time the sceptre of Bengal passed from the hands of the Mahomedans into those of the lucky English. At that time Mahomedan oppression was indeed struck at the root, but that oppression took a new form in the hands of the newly arrived Englishmen and seated itself firmly on the necks of the people of Bengal. Trampling under foot the object for which the conspirators against Mahomedan rule had called him, and for which they had confidingly entrusted the lives and properties of their fellow countrymen, and the Government of this vast empire in his hands, the Englishman in a short time revealed himself in his selfish and all devouring form. The English have not during their rule, extending over upwards of a century, been able to curb their selfishness. From this the people of India, and particularly those of Bengal, have come to perceive the evil effects of putting any faith in a nation of strangers. This precedent will prevent natives from readily putting any faith in Russians—a people with whom they are not acquainted. If Indian officials have come to entertain any distrust of natives, this consideration should enable them to remove that feeling from their minds. There is still another consideration, namely, that during a century of English administration not a few interests of the people of India have become bound up with those of the English Government, and that the downfall of British rule in India will mean inevitable harm to the natives. Consequently the people of India should remain attached to the British Government even though it may have a hundred faults. Wise natives of course understand this. Why then do the rulers cherish in their minds an unreasonable distrust of natives and thus allow themselves to become a prey to anxiety?

SADHARANI,
July 13th, 1881.

11. The *Sádháraní*, of the 13th July, says that the courage and devotion to the English displayed by Holkar during the Mutiny was really admirable. Had

Government and Holkar.

Holkar been disloyal to the English at that time, the flame of rebellion would have been kindled in Central India, the Maharattas would have risen, and perhaps the British Government would have been subverted. Colonel Durand, the Resident at Holkar's Court, fled like a coward. In order to wipe away the stains cast upon his character by that disgraceful action he accused Holkar of disloyalty. For this reason Holkar was not rewarded like Scindhia and the Begum of Bhopal with grants of land when the Mutiny was over. He only obtained the "Star of India." Holkar is not sorry for not receiving lands. Being innocent he is sorry for the stains that have been cast upon his character. For this reason, Holkar has been praying for a long time past for the acknowledgment of his innocence after a fair trial. But no Viceroy has granted his prayer. Rumour says that Lord Ripon has promised to consider Holkar's case. Lord Ripon will do a glorious thing if he can do justice to Holkar in spite of the dishonest wiles of the Foreign Department.

12. The same paper says that native princes are independent in name, but their condition is more wretched than that of common zemindars. The Maharajahs of Cashmere, Kolapore, Jaipore, Jodhpore, the Nizam, Holkar, Scindhia and Guicowar are independent only in name. Every one of them trembles before the Resident. Among the Englishmen who are proteges of the Residents there are correspondents of Anglo-Indian newspapers. The writer complains that many such correspondents are publishing all sorts of false accusations against Holkar's eldest son in Anglo-Indian newspapers.

SADHABANI,
July 13th, 1884.

13. The *Samaya*, of the 14th July, says that Colonel Durand fled away from Indore, forgetting his duty, on the 1st of July when the Mutiny broke out in that place. Holkar, with great difficulty, within four or five days of the flight of Durand, suppressed the rebellion with the assistance of two young English officers, viz., Captain Hungerford and Lieutenant Hutchinson. He saved the lives of the Englishmen and of the native Christians in Indore at the risk of his own life. What is the reward of so much loyalty and so much self denial? Colonel Durand's vanity was greatly wounded. "He saw that he could not perform his duty while Holkar established peace in the country with the assistance of two young English officers. How could he show his face? He began to give currency to calumnies against Holkar to save his own reputation. He said that Holkar supported the rebels at first. After this event Colonel Durand remained in India for eleven years as Secretary in the Foreign Department and as member of the Viceroy's Council, and for these eleven years he tried his best to spread the calumnies against Holkar."

SAMAYA,
July 14th, 1884.

14. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 14th July, hears that the Amir of Cabul has favourably received the Mahomedan gentleman who was sent to him by the Russian Ambassador at Cabul. He was lodged seven miles away from the town. The object of the embassy has not yet transpired.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 14th, 1884.

15. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th July, says that the *Pioneer* which is hostile to the natives is condemning Lord Ripon for granting the prayer of Holkar that he should be allowed to complain about any matter to the Viceroy directly. The *Pioneer* says that by granting this prayer Lord Ripon has insulted the Resident and lessened his power. The writer says that the Viceroy has acted rightly. The unlimited power of Residents should be lessened.

SURABHI,
July 14th, 1884.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 14th, 1884.

16. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th July, says that a Russian paper affects to believe that it is easy for Russia to conquer India, but that she does not want to

do so as it is not worth the trouble of conquest. But it threatens the English Government by saying that Russia should remain near India in order that she may be able to lessen the influence of England, when necessary, by invading that country. It also says, if Russia ever invades India she will not do so from any selfish motive, but for the purpose of liberating Indians from the thralldom of the English. The writer says, the Indians have no desire of throwing off the English yoke with the aid of Russia. Though Russia vaunts so much, she does not possess the power of wresting India from the British Lion. It is true that she has conquered a few savage countries, but she will not be able to conquer India. It is true that she has a large army, but she has no wealth, which is the most powerful weapon in these days. Instead of vaunting in this manner Russia should try her best to put down the Nihilists.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

17. The same paper says that the House of Lords is gradually losing the reverence of Englishmen. The rejection of the Franchise Bill a second time by it in October next will produce very evil results.

The House of Lords and the Franchise Bill.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 14th, 1884.

18. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th July, agrees with Professor Seely in holding that the British nation did not conquer India by the force of

England and the Indian empire.

their arms, and that they should not therefore boast of having done so. The editor further agrees with the Professor in thinking that if the British nation really mean to hold India they should either introduce an autocratic or a representative form of Government into the country. As it is, the Government possesses but little touch of the people, who, in their turn, have little idea as to who really governs them, and to whom they should shew their loyalty. They have come to perceive that it is not the Queen, Mr. Gladstone, the Viceroy, any Provincial Governor, the Divisional Commissioner, or the District Magistrate who is wholly the arbiter of their destinies.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

19. The same paper says that Russians are making valuable presents to the chiefs of Merv and surrounding localities, doubtless with a view to conciliate them. It

is probable that after they have established their power in Central Asia on a firm basis, they will set about the task of conquering India. The question of defending the Indian Empire against Russian aggression is now agitating the minds of English politicians. The editor observes that if by good administration, the English can secure the attachment of the people of India they will have nothing to fear from Russia.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

20. The same paper says that it is stated by a Russian newspaper, the *Nord*, that the military skill of the English has so far declined that no European now dreads

Increase of luxury in England.

England. Upon this the editor remarks that if this be true the condition of England must indeed be regarded as deplorable. From the rapid rate in which luxury has increased and is still increasing in England it appears that England's last day is near at hand.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 14th, 1884.

21. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 14th July, says that the *Pioneer* the *Civil* and *Military Gazette*, and several other organs of Civilians tried to get the

English newspapers and Holkar.

Maharajah of Cashmere into a scrape. Now the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers are condemning Holkar. Holkar has been trying for many years past to obtain an acknowledgment from the Government of India of his innocence as regards the charge of disloyalty brought against him by Colonel Durand. But he has not been able to obtain justice up to this time. Now Lord Ripon has promised to consider

Holkar's case. This has made the Political Officers angry. The *Pioneer* and the *Times of India* have now raised a cry that Holkar has been very much oppressing his subjects for many years past. The writer asks if Holkar has been oppressing his subjects for many years past what was the Resident doing all this time? Government should not allow English newspapers to use such expressions as the *Pioneer* is using towards Holkar and towards other native princes. The use of such expressions may produce evil results.

22. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 17th July, asks that when there is no proof against Maharaja Holkar in the Foreign Office, why do the English papers speak so illnaturedly about him?

BAHRAT MITRA,
July 17th, 1884.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The appointment of natives to offices under the State.

23. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 3rd July, says that it is wrong on the part of Englishmen after their promise of appointing qualified men to public offices, without any distinction of colour, caste, and creed to themselves monopolise these offices. Those that in their own country cannot procure a situation and are regarded as worthless fellows, are sent to India to fill places of trust on high salaries, while qualified natives cannot find employment. Why are Englishmen paid on such a large scale? Their pay should be reduced. If they do not like to work, the natives should be appointed. The natives ably filled high offices under the Musalmans.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
July 3rd, 1884.

The Indian finance.

24. The same paper complains that whenever the natives pray for the abolition of any oppressive impost, they are told that the state of the finances does not justify the abolition. But measures have been adopted to fill the pockets of European Engineers, the pay of European troops the way has been prepared for increasing and large sums have been paid to meet the expenses of different wars without feeling any difficulty on the score of the alleged emptiness of the exchequer. But when Government is requested to do something for the prevention of malaria, or to remove the scarcity of water in any locality, the reply is always received that the treasury is empty. The Indian treasury is become something like a milch cow when money is wanted for Englishmen, but it becomes empty when money is wanted for the natives.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Ramsay of Kishnagar.

25. The *Pratikar*, of the 4th July, says that Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate, and Mr. Ramsay, the Police Superintendent of Nuddea, were known to be good men; but they have been found out since the purchase of the Moheshganj factory by Baboo Naffur Chandra Pal Chowdri. The entire population of Nuddea has become grieved and alarmed at the way in which these gentlemen are supporting Mr. Savi and persecuting Naffur Baboo, and at the apparent unwillingness of Mr. Thompson to put a stop to their proceedings. The Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are on excellent terms with each other. No one can expect any remedy from the Magistrate against any oppression committed by the police. The writer thinks that the interests of the public service require the transfer of one of these officers from Nuddea. The villages which were purchased at the cost of the Moheshganj factory in the name of Mr. Savi have been claimed by Mr. Savi as his own. He has also claimed the house in which he lives as his own, and he is supported through thick and thin by the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

PRATIKAR,
July 4th, 1884.

The hill residence of high officials.

26. The same paper condemns the practice of removing the Government to the hills for the greater part of the year. Formerly the Governor-General used

PRATIKAR.

never to go to the hills. Subsequently it being felt necessary that the Governor-General should be allowed some rest, the practice of sojourning in the hills began. It commenced with a short sojourn of three months, and has now become a long sojourn of nine months in the year. Formerly the Governor-General alone used to go to the hills, but at the present moment, Lieutenant-Governors, Deputy Commissioners, and even Directors of Public Instruction follow suit. Famines decimate the population, justice suffers for want of a sufficient number of Munsifs and Deputy Magistrates in a district, and nobody pays any attention to these grievances, but heaps of money are spent every year for the comfort of high officials who sojourn in the hills.

PRATIKAR,
July 4th, 1884.

27. The same paper says that the Chowkidari law was enacted to protect the chowkidars, and to see that they did their work properly; but the object has not been fulfilled by the law. It has rather made matters worse. As a rule intelligent men live away from the villages of which they are the residents. The few that reside there do not like to serve on the punchayets inasmuch as the police are always very hard upon them. A gentleman would not like to be insulted in the same way as the member of a punchayet. The writer approves Mr. Thompson's idea of placing the punchayet under the local boards.

The punchayet and the chowkidar.

SANSODHINI,
July 5th, 1884.

28. The *Sansodhini*, of the 5th July, hears that many complaints are made against the Sub-Inspector of the Miresvari thana. The writer requests the authorities to look into the matter.

The Sub-Inspector of the Miresvari thana.

SANSODHINI.

29. The same paper hears from trustworthy sources that young Hindu girls are enticed away from Noapara and other places, and sold to rich people at Nezampur and its neighbourhood. This is unprecedented under British rule. This immoral trade has gone on for four or five years, and many human beings have been sold to lifelong slavery. The Magistrate should enquire into the matter.

The Slave trade.

SANSODHINI.

30. The same paper says that the *Indian Mirror* wrote an article on the incendiarism at Chittagong. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sent a copy of the paper to the Inspector-General of Police, who asked an explanation from Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of Police, Chittagong. The writer hears that Mr. Smith has said nothing of the burning of the Brahmo Samaj, for he was afraid that the inability of the police to find out the culprits, when the house was burnt down in broad daylight, would if brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor reflect great discredit upon it. Mr. Smith is said to have stated in his explanation that a few young students of the Meer Abiya School have been induced to embrace Brahmoism, and that this has created two parties at Chittagong, and has given rise to ill feelings between Baboos Kailas and Kalikumar, the heads of the Brahmo and the Brahman communities respectively. The writer observes that if Mr. Smith has been so informed, he has put his faith in what is a pure falsehood, otherwise he has drawn it from his own imagination. The writer hears that the Magistrate did not think that the police investigation was complete, and that he recorded his sense of displeasure with the police. It is hoped that either the Lieutenant-Governor or the Inspector-General will call for the records of the Police Proceedings in the Brahmo Samaj case to enable him to understand the way in which the police work at Chittagong.

Incendiarism in Chittagong.

CHARU VARTA,
July 7th, 1884.

31. The *Charu Varta*, of the 7th July, says that if producing all the necessaries of life be a sign of improvement of a nation, it is doubtful whether India is improving. The natives have indeed received very high culture but what is the result of that culture?

The wants of India.

No good can be expected from educated men who consider speech-making in law courts the be-all and end-all of education.

CHABU VARTA.
July 7th, 1884.

32. The same paper says that Government is trying to improve the state of agriculture. The Madras Agricultural School will soon be converted into a college. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the state of agriculture. The writer requests Government to establish agricultural colleges in Bengal and in Bombay.

Agriculture.

33. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th July, contradicts the statement which appeared in certain Calcutta papers to the effect that the Maharajah of Burdwan has paid Rs. 10,000 in aid of the building fund of the Darjeeling Town-hall.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 8th, 1884.

The Maharajah of Burdwan's donation to the Darjeeling Town-hall.

34. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 8th July, says that the system of selection of Bengali text-books for schools by the Committee appointed for that purpose places an obstacle in the way of the writing of good Bengali books. Difficult books may be selected for the schools of some divisions in Bengal, but it is essentially necessary that easy books should be selected for the schools of other divisions. The Members of the Committee all belong to the same division. The writer doubts very much whether they know anything of the state of education in other divisions. Great injustice is being done to Eastern Bengal by the selection of text-books by Members who know nothing of the state of education there. If text books are to be selected for all the schools of Bengal by one Committee only, such men as Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar, Baboos Akhoy Kumar Dutt, Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Akhoy Chunder Sircar, Kaliprasanna Ghose, the Editors of papers and Magazines like the *Som Prakāsh*, the *Navavibhākar*, the *Bhāratī*, and the *Bangadarsan*, and the *Aryadarsan*, Baboo Rajkrishna Mookerjee, and Pundit Ramgati Nyayaratna should have been appointed Members of it. The opinion of Inspectors and well educated Deputy Inspectors of Schools as well as of experienced teachers should have been taken. The writer is sorry to hear that many good books of Eastern Bengal have not been selected. He complains that selections are more valued than original books written by talented men. Such selection of text books will prevent the growth of Bengali literature by practically discouraging the writing of original works. The writer entreats the Director of Public Instruction to look to this. Otherwise he will fail to do his duties towards the country and do injustice to Bengali literature.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1884.

Committee for the selection of Bengali text-books.

35. The same paper, referring to the disrespectful behaviour of Mr. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Krisnanagore, towards the senior native Deputy Magistrate of that place, says that the Deputy Magistrate should have punished Mr. Baker for contempt of court, and hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will punish the police officer for his grave misconduct.

BHARAT MIHIR.

Mr. Baker.

36. The same paper complains of the exclusion of natives from the Survey Department. If Government has any doubts as to their fitness it should test it by a competitive examination. Natives ask for a fair field and no favour.

BHARAT MIHIR.

Exclusion of natives from the Survey Department.

37. The same paper says that the repeal of the Press Act, the introduction of the system of self-government, the appointment of Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter as officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, and the introduction of the Ilbert Bill must be reckoned as the foremost of the measures adopted by Lord Ripon for the benefit of Indians. But there are defects in many of these. The native press cannot be said to possess freedom inasmuch as there are provisions for the punishment of native editors by other means. Lord Ripon deserves thanks for the introduction of self-government, as it is one of the most effective

BHARAT MIHIR.

Self-government in Bengal.

as officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, and the introduction of the Ilbert Bill must be reckoned as the foremost of the measures adopted by Lord Ripon for the benefit of Indians. But there are defects in many of these. The native press cannot be said to possess freedom inasmuch as there are provisions for the punishment of native editors by other means. Lord Ripon deserves thanks for the introduction of self-government, as it is one of the most effective

tive means by which the condition of the nation may be improved. Had this right been really conferred upon natives, the country would have surely benefited. But Lord Ripon's enthusiasm about this matter seems to have cooled down. That he has not reproved the Lieutenant-Governor appears inexplicable when one remembers the reproof administered by him to the Governor of Bombay. The people have obtained only the shadow of self-government. All real power has been left as hitherto in the hands of the officials. Consequently the country will not benefit much by the measure.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1884.

38. The same paper says that people suffer much inconvenience owing to the rule that a person shall accompany the peon who may be required to serve a summons

Serving of summonses by post.

for pointing out to him the party on whom it is to be served. The inconvenience become greater in those cases in which summonses have to be served upon persons living at a distance of two or three days' journey. This arrangement is costly. The inconvenience may be easily removed. The peons of post offices know every person in the quarter in which they distribute letters. It being so, summonses can be sent by post and served by these peons. The proposed arrangement will be less costly than the existing one.

SAHACHAR,
July 9th, 1884.

39. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th July, says that Mr. Justice Cunningham

Conspiracy against the Calcutta Municipality.

is trying to stab the Calcutta Municipality in the heart. Bengal is now under a weak-minded Lieutenant-Governor who thinks that Indians should not be treated like the British colonists. Mr. Thompson is hostile to the educated natives who are filled with political aspiration and wish to have the representative system of government gradually introduced into the country. Consequently the existence of a body like the native commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality is opposed to Mr. Thompson's policy. In direct contravention of the Viceroy's order Mr. Thompson is compelling the Calcutta Municipality to defray the police expenses under the plea of want of money. But on the other hand he is slyly exempting Europeans almost wholly from the payment of the police rate. Such a Governor is likely to gladly abolish the elective system upon finding evidence of the least fault on the part of the municipality. Three persons are conspiring for depriving the native inhabitants of Calcutta of their right of municipal self-government. The chief conspirator is Mr. Justice Cunningham. The other conspirators are the Surgeon-General Dr. Payne and Mr. Buckland the new Commissioner. They have come to the conclusion that the municipality has not made satisfactory arrangements for preventing the ravages of cholera and smallpox. A representation has been submitted to Government in the name of the European community accusing the municipality of neglect of duties and praying for the establishment of an independent commission. The *Englishman* newspaper upon whose support any person who intends to injure natives may safely count has joined these persons. Mr. Justice Cunningham and his associates intend to deprive natives of their right of municipal self-government under the pretence of preserving the health of Calcutta. There is no hope of the obtaining of greater freedom by the municipality under such a ruler as Mr. Thompson. The people will be thankful if he leaves the municipality in possession of the freedom which it already enjoys. Indians are now asking for the introduction of the English system of Government, but the officials are opposed to this. The battle has begun. There is no doubt that Indians will ultimately gain their point. In India, as in other British possessions, the English system of Government will be established.

SAHACHAR.

40. The same paper says that there are about 90,000 Indian coolies in British Guinea. Only 785 letters have been received from this large number of

Indian coolies in British Guinea.

coolies by their friends and relatives in India in one entire year. Consequently only one out of every 115 coolies has written a single letter in one year to his friends or relatives. They have also remitted to this country only Rs. 6,740 in one whole year. Consequently each of them has on an average sent only one anna in a year. It is also strange that the coolies seem to forget their relatives at the time of death. These coolies either leave their properties by will to another coolie or to the Empress of India. This is very mysterious. Coolies have to serve for five years under such conditions that the service can be called nothing but slavery. This wretched condition of the coolies under the British Government is much to be regretted. The writer requests the Government to put a stop to the emigration of coolies under the existing conditions to British Guinea.

The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Baboo Kristodas Pal.

41. The same paper thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for kindly going to see Baboo Kristodas Pal who is now suffering from illness.

SAHACHAR,
July 9th, 1884.

Appointment of an able Deputy Collector as Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

42. The same paper says that the Commissioners should appoint a really able and experienced Deputy Collector to the vacant post of Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

SAHACHAR.

43. The *Medini*, of the 10th July, says that it was ready to publish free of cost the sale list of estates in the Midnapore district from which arrears of road

MEDINI,
July 10th, 1884.

Mr. Wilson.

cess became due, as it was sure that the list was not duly published. The editor applied to the Collector to furnish him with the list. But the Collector has refused to do so as he is not willing to help the *Medini*. The Editor wrote twice to the Collector who did not think it proper to answer him directly. This is to be just what is expected, for the local papers cannot in the execution of their duty expect good treatment from arbitrary officers. The editor would never have mentioned this circumstance had it not been so unexpected from an officer of Mr. Wilson's stamp, and had it not appeared to the editor proper to inform the public that Mr. Wilson is not in his nature different from other officers. He entertained a very different opinion of Mr. Wilson. Because the *Medini* is not conducted to his satisfaction he will not allow it to be a means of doing good to the public. This is not worthy of the Magistrate of a district. The *Medini*, in his opinion, published injurious statements against respectable men. The editor says that the charge is unfounded. It occasionally exposes inhuman actions of officers and uses hard language indeed, but such language is justified by the conduct of such officers. It is unnecessary to say anything about what was said in the *Medini* regarding Mr. Price, one of Mr. Wilson's predecessors, and about Jadu Baboo the Superintendent of Canal revenue. Immediately afterwards was published the story of Mr. Robert's robbery in the name of law. Can Mr. Wilson affirm that the statements published in the *Medini* are false? Or that they are reckless statements? Can Mr. Wilson say that the statements on the following subjects published in the *Medini* are false, namely about the unveiling of a Hindu female by the Judge's order, about the oppression in the khas mehals, about the incapacity of Baboo Kedarnath, about Baboo Visveshwar and Mr. Phillips, about Mr. Middleton's overlooking the claims of senior officers for the sake of a favourite, and lastly about the notorious Bazlul Karim the Deputy Magistrate of Ghattal? If anybody has told Mr. Wilson that they are false he has lied. The editor challenges Mr. Wilson to give him an opportunity to prove these statements, and he will be able to prove that all or almost all of the statements are true.

MEDINI,
July 10th, 1884.

44. The same paper says that the people of Bengal have become so greatly impoverished during the last 50 years that they have to sell their cattle to pay the revenue, and famine has become the order of the day. The money that is wasted on the residence of officials in the hills may be utilised for bettering the condition of the poor ryots.

The hill residence of high officials.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
July 10th, 1884.

45. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 10th July, mentions the services of Rajah Harish Chandra and says that though the Rajah was a friend of the English, the local officers were not friendly to him. He went to his father-in-law's house in 1882, and he was told that he should not leave his capital without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Subsequently he had occasion to go to his zemindaries and asked permission to do so, and he was told to see the Deputy Commissioner. He felt that he was a prisoner in his own capital. The representation he made to Government contained the following statements that he, namely, had been fined Rs. 200 for being unable to supply coolies, that he had not received the price of the rice supplied by him during the famine, that he had not received the hire of the boats supplied by his dewan from time to time, that he had not been paid anything for the two houses built by his dewan for the English in two days at Manikchari. But the result of the representation was that the Rajah was deposed. The Rajah was the means of introducing civilization into the Chittagong Hill Tracts and he was rewarded for his loyalty, but he has now been deposed. There is some mystery at the bottom of this affair.

Rajah Harish Chandra.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
July 11th, 1884.

46. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 11th July, says that the Anglo-Indians are very fortunate. An Anglo-Indian escapes with a fine of Rs. 100 from the charge of violating a chaste woman who dies in consequence of the violence, but a native is fined Rs. 200 for giving shelter to a coolie who fled to him for protection against oppressions practised on him by an arbitrary tea-planter.

The Anglo-Indians.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 11th, 1884.

47. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 11th July, says that the present Self-Government Bill is in no way fit for Bengal, which is the most advanced province in Bengal. The Bill has conferred only the shadow of self-government upon the people. Government has kept all real power, as hitherto in the hands of officials. Consequently Bengal will be well or ill-governed according as the officials are good or the reverse.

The Self-Government Bill.

PRAJABANDHU,
July 11th, 1884.

48. The *Prajabandhu*, of the 11th July, says that the Lieutenant-Governor can easily introduce the system of competitive examination for the admission of clerks into the offices under him. But he is a thorough-going patron of the Eurasians. He is afraid lest his favoured men should not get admission into these offices. What is it to him if the blacks pass B. A. examination or any competitive examination? He is satisfied if men wearing hats and coats can get Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 a month. He seems for that reason not to be very anxious to better the prospects of native clerks.

The clerks under the Government of Bengal.

ALOK.
July 11th, 1884.

49. The *Alok*, of the 11th July, says that the policy of the English seems to be inscrutable. From what they say, and from what they represent themselves to be, they appear to be gods. But when the veil is removed, they do not appear to be so good. When they say that "India is for the Indians," the heart leaps with joy. But when the real policy peeps through the veil, it appears that India is only for the English. The natives believe that Her Majesty is the real ruler of the land, and that her law constitutes the Government, and they honour such laws, but in fact the few English officers

English policy.

are all in all in India. Those that know anything about the trial of the Guicowar, can bear testimony as to how all the subjects are treated impartially without the distinction of colour, caste, and creed. The reduction of the age limit of the candidates for the Civil Service, and the sad termination of the Ilbert Bill, will also bear testimony to the same fact. Rajah Haris Chandra has been deposed, and Government says that he is deposed because he has proved himself unfit to govern, but the officers of Government will enjoy all the advantages which accompany the management of the estate of a minor proprietor.

50. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 12th July, is glad to announce that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned Rs. 2,400 from the Mohsin Fund for the teaching of Arabic in the Madrassa at Rajshahye. The Mahomedan community is grateful to His Honor for this favour.

URDUGUIDE,
July 12th, 1884.

51. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 12th July, says that the people will never be happy under Mr. Thompson.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
July 12th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson. There are very few men so partial as Mr. Thompson. The writer formerly thought Mr. Thompson to be a righteous man, but that opinion now appears to be wrong. He does not look to the interests of the poor, but only looks to the interests of his countrymen. In order to benefit Englishmen, he opposed the Ilbert Bill. He is a great friend of the planters. The Editor condemns Mr. Thompson for opposing any special legislation for the benefit of coolies.

52. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 12th July, says that the independent tone of the writing in the native press is greatly displeasing to the demoniac Englishmen. They are trying their best to gag the native press. The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*, which are their mouthpiece, are engaged with their head and heart to deprive the native press of their freedom. The native papers point out the defects of Government, and ask the Government to promote the material prosperity of their countrymen. Is this to be regarded as the guilt of these papers? The ruler under whom the subjects become happy and are never oppressed, can never be removed from his throne. Foreign invasion can do nothing to such a good ruler. The demoniac Englishmen should reflect upon the causes which led to the downfall of the Mahomedan Empire. The people of India are better off under the English; they expect still better things from them; they love them and therefore point out their defects. The native papers are anxious that the conduct of whimsical officers may not lessen the loyalty of the natives towards the English, and they therefore bring all instances of oppression to the notice of Government. Had they not loved the English, they would never have cared to advise them. If the exposure of the oppressive conduct of arbitrary Englishmen is so unpalatable, why not attempt to check such arbitrary men?

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
July 12th, 1884.

53. The same paper is glad to notice that Mr. Clarke, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, has been appointed a Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College. A Professorship suits such learned men as Mr. Clarke much better than an Inspectorship of Schools.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

54. The same paper says that Government is justly entitled to the benediction of the people of Bengal for granting a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month to Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli from June 1883.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

55. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th July, gives a brief account of the assault committed by Mr. Marriot on a student of the Dacca Medical School, and of the expression of his regret that he did not know Kamini Kumar to be a student of the Medical School. The writer asks, is this expression of regret a sufficient palliation of his guilt? Had Kamini not been a student, had

BANGABASI,
July 12th, 1884.

he been an officer of the hospital, would not Mr. Marriot then have been at fault?

BANGABASI,
July 12th, 1884.

56. The same paper says that the High Court has issued a rule to show cause why the sentence passed on Mr. Webb, who violated a coolie woman, should not be enhanced. The writer says that the Government should engage pleaders on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Webb's case.

BANGABASI.

57. The same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Croft will do something to improve the prospects of the officers of the Subordinate Educational Service. The writer reminds Mr. Croft of the services of the clerk of the Sanskrit College. He is known as an able officer. He has by his works pleased the successive Principals of the college. He does all the clerical work of the college without assistance. His work is ever increasing, but he never grudges it. Justice has not been done towards him.

The clerk of the Sanskrit College.

BANGABASI.

58. The same paper says that the narrow-minded Anglo-Indians are not satisfied with the victory they have obtained in political warfare over the native. They can never trust the natives, because the latter took part in the Ilbert Bill agitation. They are now trying their best for the re-imposition of the Press Act. The *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and the *Times of India* are advocates of the re-imposition. The *Pioneer* quotes with approval a passage from the writings of Sir Thomas Monro in which it is said that "free press and the dominion of strangers are things which are quite incompatible." Now what are the native papers to do? Are they to follow the footsteps of their masters like dogs, or are they to point out their mistakes and shortcomings? The object of newspapers is to criticise the actions of Government. They should not follow any one like a devoted servant. The *Pioneer* says that the native papers are spreading the seeds of discontent throughout the land. But is not discontent the road to improvement? The writer affirms that the native papers are not disloyal. They are in the habit of pointing out the faults of Government, and this they will ever do—any threatened re-imposition of the Press Act notwithstanding. The cries of the native papers will never come to an end. When fresh date-juice was considered to be an exciseable article, they raised their voice. When the Inland Immigration Bill was passed, they remonstrated against it. They disapproved of the imprisonment of Baboo Surendra Nath, the sentence passed on Rajnath, the unveiling of a respectable Hindu female at the Judge's Court, Hooghly, by a Mahomedan Chaprasi, the conduct of Mr. Sharp in the Bogra Sankirtan case, and the interference of Mr. Taylor in the affairs of Baboo Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdri. When over and above these they find that Government takes no steps to put a stop to these things, they consider that the British Government is conducted to promote the personal and national interests of the English. They say all these things with a view that continued lamentation may one day or another melt the hearts of the English. The Press Act will not be able to put a stop to their lamentation.

Anglo-Indians.

BANGABASI.

59. The same paper complains of the prevalence of dacoities under the jurisdiction of Boda thana in Julpigoree, on the road from Tarakeswar to Gopinagar in Hooghly, and on the road from Kamal Bazar to Baktarnagar in Ranigunge.

The prevalence of dacoities.

SANJIVANI,
July 12th, 1884

60. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th July, says that some of the English residents of Calcutta have set on foot an agitation against the Simla exodus, simply to maintain their influence over the Governor-General. The writer is of opinion that the natives should not join in it. A powerful agitation should be set on foot to prevent the Lieutenant-Governor's residence in the hills. There is no objection to the Governor-General's going

The Simla exodus.

to Simla with a few officers. The Lieutenant-Governor's work in this country from early youth. The country does not seem very hot to them; but as soon as they become Lieutenant-Governors, they seem to be made of wax.

61. The same paper says that Mr. Marriot, the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca, struck and kicked like a coward a student of the Dacca Medical School.

Mr. Marriot.

student lodged a complaint against him with the Magistrate of the district. Mr. Wyer, the Magistrate, summoned witnesses before summoning the accused. The deposition of the witnesses proved the guilt of the Joint-Magistrate, and he was summoned to appear either in person or by agent. The next day the Magistrate cancelled the order summoning Mr. Marriot in the absence of the complainant, and said that Mr. Marriot was acting in a judicial capacity when he went to the hospital, and that if he has done anything in the course of the performance of his duty, that is a trifling matter. He did not, he added, find any necessity of bringing the matter to the notice of Government, and so he dismissed the case. Is this justice? Under what law did he dismiss a case in the absence of the complainant and his pleader, knowing that the case was a true one? With what face did he say that Mr. Marriot kicked in a judicial capacity? Then Englishmen can take away lives, honour, and wealth of men with impunity in their judicial capacity. Would Mr. Wyer be so tolerant if Kamini kicked him. Kicking and beating with shoes did not appear much to him. Does even beating with shoes appear a trifling matter to him? Then let the students of Dacca beat him with their shoes one day, and let him accept the beating with his head bent downwards. Dr. Crombie, the Superintendent of the school, called Kamini Kumar to a private audience, and told him to settle the matter amicably. Mr. Marriot apologized, and, as he was willing to pay the cost of the case, Kamini agreed to the proposal. It is cowards like Kamini Kumar who have encouraged Englishmen. He has pocketed the insult. Why did he not try to bring the matter before the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor? Again, could he not do anything to Mr. Marriot when he administered the kicks?

SANJIVANI
July 12th, 1884.

62. The same paper hears that the Defence Association has taken upon itself to defend Mr. Francis. Will nobody take up the case of the dead woman?

Mr. Francis' case.

If the people of India are not non-Aryans, they will not be backward in spending money for the poor female that is dead. During the investigation of this case, another instance of Mr. Francis' wickedness has been brought to light. He has snatched away by force Jasoda, the wife of one Hunaisi, for his own gratification. If all the tea-planters are such infernal creatures who can count the number of murders and violences committed by them day and night? When shall all these oppressions come to an end?

SANJIVANI.

63. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the secret of the disputes between the zemindars and ryots in the East Bengal is not known either to the ryot or to the zemindar. The ryots

The raiyat and the zemindar of Jaffershahi.

pay three-fourths of what they earn, but the zemindars do not get their actual dues. The rent collectors are all-in-all. They receive rents, but never give receipts. The ryots cannot even venture to ask for their receipts. The man whom the zemindar trusts cannot be distrusted by the ryots.

SANJIVANI.

64. The *Sádháráni*, of the 13th July, says that though Anglo-Indians are agitating for the discontinuance of the exodus of the Governors to the hills,—an object which if attained will be beneficial to natives—

Exodus of the Governors to the hills.

SADHARANI,
July 13th, 1884.

and though they are inviting natives to join them, the latter should not do so. Combining with professed enemies is by no means proper. The writer says that the Viceroys who come to India in middle life should be allowed to spend the summer months upon the hills. The apprehension of Russian invasion also has become so great that any prayer for the stopping of the Viceroy's visits to the Simla hills altogether will be rejected. But the Lieutenant-Governors who work in the plains from early youth, and are thus inured to the climate, should by no means be allowed to go to the hills. The officials have become so fond of luxury, that they do not now like to remain in the plains at all. Simla has also become very unhealthy. Doctors say that the place has become unhealthy on account of overcrowding. They recommend that the exodus should be stopped at least for three years.

SADHARANI,
July 13th, 1884.

65. The same paper says that bad Judges spoil from time to time the reputation of the Government for satisfactory administration of justice. For instance, Mr. Rennie, the Deputy Commissioner of Palamow, is dissatisfying the people with illegal and unjust decisions. A respectable gentleman has submitted a petition to Government complaining of the unjust decisions of Mr. Rennie, of which he has given many instances. The petitioner has undertaken to prove the statements made by him. The people are suffering a great deal of injustice on account of the illegal decisions of Mr. Rennie. These illegal decisions may produce very bad results. That the Lieutenant-Governor has not taken any steps for preventing these acts of injustice is due to his weak-heartedness and partiality for his countrymen. Instead of being rebuked, Mr. Rennie has been rewarded by being promoted. This will make Mr. Rennie still more reckless and highhanded.

SADHARANI.

66. The same paper makes the following observations upon the hostility of Anglo-Indians towards the elective system :—The Municipal Commissioners are not safe if the Lieutenant-Governor alone is pleased. Nothing will satisfy the Anglo-Indians living in Calcutta. They want to drive away the independent Commissioners, to abolish the elective system, and to establish a municipality that will be completely servile to them. They will appoint a commission composed of men chosen by themselves. Dr. Payne, who is an enemy of Bengalis, will become its president. Every one of the members will find fault with the sanitary arrangements for the town. The Lieutenant-Governor also is on the side of Anglo-Indians. He will do whatever they will wish him to do: A great noise will be made. The memorial of Anglo-Indians will go even to the Viceroy. A cry will be raised by them on all sides that such a fine place as the metropolis of India—Calcutta—is becoming unhealthy through the negligence of the Bengali Commissioners. Who then will be able to maintain the elective system? With these objects Anglo-Indians have engaged in the work of agitation and petition-making. The preservation of the health and adornment of the town are mere pleas. Their secret object is to abolish the elective system. We are not aware what fate is in store for us; but the Hindus, Mussulmans, and Christians of Calcutta should beware now. They should do their best to defeat the wicked objects of Anglo-Indians.

SADHARANI.

67. The same paper says that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Umballa have oppressed several native officers for contributing to the National Fund, and taking part in the Civil Service agitation set on foot by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in that place. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are alarmed for their lives. They fear that the Sikhs may rise against Government after hearing the patriotic speeches of Babu Surendra Nath.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Umballa.

SADHARANI,
July 13th, 1884.

68 The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his willingness to bear another one-fourth of the police expenses. But he wishes that the Calcutta Municipality will remit the

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Calcutta Municipality.

police rate upon the occupiers of houses to that extent; consequently the municipality will not be at all relieved. Government has said that the municipality will have to spend two and-a-half lakhs upon sanitary arrangements for Calcutta, so the municipality's income will not increase by one lakh, but on the contrary its expenditure will increase by one and-a-half lakh. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes that the municipality should raise the money which it will lose by remitting the police rate upon the occupiers of houses, by increasing the tax upon proprietors of houses. The motive of this recommendation is evident. Englishmen live in rented houses which belong to native proprietors. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to benefit Englishmen by exempting them from a portion of the tax which they have to pay at present at the expense of natives.

69. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the occurrence of numerous cases of theft and robbery in villages under the jurisdiction of the Chakdaha, Ranaghat, and Santipore thanas. The police

Prevalence of theft and robbery in several villages in the Ranaghat subdivision.

has not been able to apprehend a single thief or robber. The inhabitants of villages lying to the west of the Santipore thana has submitted a petition to the Magistrate of Krishnanagore complaining of the occurrence of numerous cases of theft and robbery. Though there are many constables at the outpost of Sutragar, which is adjacent to Santipore, the villagers cannot sleep at night on account of the fear of thieves.

70. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th July, on the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the last

Mr. Thompson on emigration.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1884.

Annual Emigration Report:—The fact of the occupation of India by the British Government enables many British paupers to earn their livelihood. To escape starvation in their own country these men come to India to better their condition. Here fortune smiles on them, and inflated with pride they commit oppression with impunity. They fatten on the resources of the Indians, but do not feel the least scruple to harass them in various ways. What is to be regretted is that Government actuated by a love for Englishmen instead of holding these unscrupulous persons in check maintains an attitude of indifference in the matter. The tea planters constitute a section of the high-handed European population of India. They do not possess education, while avarice, oppression, and brutal conduct are their chief characteristics. Government always keeps them in good humour. They are in consequence becoming increasingly high-handed. The condition of the coolies who work under them is extremely miserable. These labourers are cruelly treated by them. It is notorious that the coolie-recruiters entice away labourers to the tea plantations. But the Lieutenant-Governor does not see anything wrong in this. The complaints made by the relatives of the enticed away coolies do not receive much attention from the authorities. One is almost tempted to worship Mr. Thompson for the wonderful argument adduced by him to show that such complaints should not be attended to. His Honor does not see that the coolies suffer any discomfort or inconvenience, and says that as those who may be guilty of enticing away coolies can be adequately punished under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, there is no necessity of providing any further remedy for the evil. The Lieutenant-Governor further says that it is only the relatives of the coolies and not the coolies themselves who prefer complaints; that it is the tea planters who

suffer inconvenience and stand in need of remedial measures. How noble is Mr. Thompson ! The brutal planters who kill coolies like so many beasts and ravish coolie women with impunity are, it would seem, the sufferers, while their victims have not the least ground for complaint !

PRABHATI,
July 14th, 1884.

71. The *Prabhāti*, of the 14th July, is sorry that in Mr. Webb's case nobody appeared at the High Court on behalf

Mr. Webb's case.

of the Crown, while there were two pleaders to defend Mr. Webb. The writer asks why was no pleader engaged on behalf of Government. Was there no disinterested vakil to take up the cause of the helpless complainant ?

PRABHATI.

72. The same paper says that the Magistrate of Dacca has shielded Mr. Marriot from disgrace. He dismissed the case against Mr. Marriot in the absence of the

Mr. Marriot.

complainant. The Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint could not be entertained against the Joint-Magistrate without the permission of Government. This is more than what the writer can understand. He asks the Lieutenant-Governor to take up the case himself. The statements made by the Magistrate of Dacca have filled the writer with alarm. That an Englishman should kick a respectable native, and the act should be considered by a gentleman in the position of a District Magistrate as a trifling affair is really strange.

SAMAYA,
July 14th, 1884.

73. The *Samaya*, of the 14th July, says, the Magistrate orders the prosecution of an accused person and then tries the person himself. The result can be

Executive and judicial functions.

very well guessed. Any one who has been ever handed over by the police to the Criminal Courts in this country is aware how this close connection between the police and the magistracy is working mischief. In many instances the Magistrate becomes himself prosecutor and the Judge, and thereby tramples justice and equity under foot. Of course, Government will not be willing to bear any additional cost for the separation of executive from judicial functions, for they have to meet the expenses of the Afghan war, the Egyptian war, and of the hill residence of high officials. It is a fact that justice is not administered in this country free of cost. A large surplus is left every year under head "Law and Justice" after defraying all the expenses of the Civil and Criminal Courts on a high scale. The people think that this surplus should not be considered as profit. Again, the separation proposed is not likely to be so costly as it at the first sight appears. The District Superintendents of Police with their subordinates can do every executive work. One Magistrate will be quite enough for the executive work of the district. But the Police Superintendents should be selected from the class of Deputy and Assistant Magistrates. In the case of a separation of executive from judicial functions, the judicial officers should be placed entirely under the superintendence of the High Court.

SAMAYA.

74. The same paper says that many respectable native ladies have received education, and they would not hesitate

Midwives.

to learn midwifery if good arrangements be made for teaching it in the Medical College. There is no need at present of teaching midwifery to females without education. The writer asks the authorities to take particular care to admit into the midwifery class only those who have a good character. Good character is essentially necessary for midwives who have very frequently to practise in highly respectable families.

SAMAYA.

75. The same paper condemns the proposal for the construction of wet docks at Kidderpore, for which land to the extent of 2,500 bighas has been

Construction of wet docks at Kidderpore.

proposed to be purchased. The dock will extend from Garden Reach to Taliganj, which place again will be connected with the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway by a line of railway. The writer says that for the purpose of bringing goods safely from Diamond Harbour a branch of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Bengal Railway could be opened through all the places between Kidderpore and Taliganj.

SAMAYA,
July 14th, 1884.

76. The same paper hopes that the retirement of Dr. Payne will improve the prospects of Assistant Surgeons to a certain extent. These Surgeons had very little to hope from him. Dr. Payne has transformed Calcutta hospitals into the veritable regions of death. The inmates get neither good food nor good medicine.

The retirement of Dr. Payne.

SAMAYA.

77. The same paper asks, why was no pleader or barrister engaged on behalf of Government at the time when Mr. Webb's case was heard at the High Court the other day?

Mr. Webb's case.

SAMAYA.

78. The same paper notices that the principal officers of Umballa asked their subordinates not to be present at the meeting held by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in that place. The Deputy Commissioner has asked for an explanation from the head-master of the local school for lending the school premises for the purposes of the meeting. These officials seem to think that the people should not say a word against Government when it is in the wrong. The writer is surprised at this display of narrow-mindedness. Now the question is, have they done so of their own will or in pursuance of any public rules?

The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa.

79. The same paper notices the case of Mr. Bryne, the Manager of the Berhamputra Company at Golaghat, who shot dead a man under the impression, as he represents, that the object shot at was a wild buffalo.

SAMAYA.

80. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the state of the road cess road leading from Bagoola to Kishnagore is extremely bad. The writer requests that Babu Dwarkanath should look to the state of this road.

The road from Bagoola to Kishnagore.

SAMAYA.

81. Another correspondent of the same paper requests the Magistrate of Mymensingh to establish a pound at Chakand Golabari, where the want of a pound is greatly felt.

Want of a pound in Chakand Golabari.

SAMAYA.

82. Another writing to the same paper complains that the people of Chatrapara indeed pay road cess and public works cess, but their old village roads have almost all been destroyed. They pray that a road be constructed joining Chatrapara with the road leading from Alumdunga station of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Jamjami.

SAMAYA.

The want of a road at Chatrapara.

83. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th July, says that the English people could not make the English Government undertake the work of construction of railways.

Government and railways.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
July 14th, 1884.

But such is the philanthropy and conscientiousness of the English, that English merchants are trying to saddle the poorest Government in the world with expenses which the richest Government in the world refused to bear. Two different proposals were made in England about saddling the Government with the expenses of railways. The first proposal was that Government should purchase all the old railways, and undertake the construction of new ones, but should let them to private companies. The second proposal was that Government should undertake the construction of railways and also manage them directly. The second proposal has been rejected in England from the first. Several persons consented to the

first proposal, but an eminent political economist like the late Professor Stanley Jevons has shown that both these arrangements are objectionable, and that Government should not by any means undertake the construction or assume the management of railways. Those who are in favour of the construction and management of railways by Government point to the Post Office, which after the assumption of its management by Government has been as beneficial to the public as profitable to Government. But the case of the Post Office and that of railways are not analagous. The Post Office does not require any outlay. Its yearly expenses may be defrayed out of its yearly income. But the construction of railways requires the investment of a large capital. Government has not the necessary capital in its coffers. Consequently it will have to borrow money. Professor Jevons has said that if Government borrows a large sum of money it will not obtain loan at the present low rate of interest. The increase in the demand of money will raise the rate of interest. Another thing also should be considered. Because Government does not borrow money frequently for engaging in trades, the people believe that Government will never become bankrupt. For this reason Government now obtains loans at a low rate of interest. It is by no means possible that Government should make a larger profit than the private Railway Companies. These Companies are not mad that they are wilfully making a lesser profit than what is possible. Nor are the officials of Government so much cleverer than the managers of private Companies that they will make a larger profit than those Companies. Had they had that capacity, Government would have made a large profit in the Public Works and Commissariat Departments. There is a great difference between the Post Office and railways.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 14th, 1884.

84. The same paper says that it is by no means probable that Bengali prisoners break jail regulations more frequently than the prisoners of other parts of India and of British Burmah. Bengalis are the mildest of all Indian races. Is it then possible that Bengali prisoners are more unruly than the prisoners in other parts of India? But in the jail reports a larger number of offences is recorded against Bengali prisoners than against the prisoners of other provinces. This excited suspicious in Lord Ripon's mind. Consequently he called for an explanation from the Bengal Government. The Government of India remarked that as most of the offences recorded against the prisoners in Bengal jails relate to work there must be a difference between the amount of work which prisoners in Bengal jails are required to do, and that which the prisoners in the jails of other provinces are required to do. It therefore directed that a comparison should be made between the amount of work done in the jails of Bengal and that done in the jails of other provinces. There is no want of explanation. The Lieutenant-Governor says that in Bengal even the slightest offences of prisoners are recorded, but this is not done in other provinces. The Inspector-General of Jails says that if the number of offences recorded against prisoners is small, the Bengal Government thinks that the subordinate jail officers have either failed to give to prisoners a proper amount of work to do, or that they have not carefully looked to the work done by them, or have not noticed the instances of the breaking of jail regulations by the prisoners. This is a very fine explanation. According to the Inspector-General of Jails, the recording of a small number of offences against the prisoners is a sufficient proof that the jail officers have neglected their duties. He thinks the recording of a large number of offences a proof of the merits of the officers. When even he thinks so, from whom is one to expect consideration? He has also said that the jail officers of other provinces think that the lesser the number of offences recorded, the more have the jail regulations been respected; but the Bengal officers do not think so. This amounts to saying that the officials of other provinces are

fools and that the Bengal officials only are clever. Lord Ripon is a clear-sighted man. He will never be satisfied with the above presumptuous explanation. The Lieutenant-Governor has said ditto to the Inspector Generals of Jails. What else could be expected from such a weak-hearted man? But in order to avoid censure, the Bengal Government has said that though even the slight offences committed by prisoners are recorded, prisoners are not punished for them. The writer says that he will not believe this whoever may be the person who says it. He will never believe that the jail officers who oppress prisoners for no offences do not punish them when they find them guilty of offences. If prisoners are not punished for these offences, why are they recorded? In one place the Government has said that prisoners are not punished for slight offences, but in another place it says that the recording of a small number of offences proves that a sufficient amount of work has not been imposed upon prisoners. This is strange. The explanation submitted by the Bengal Government is not at all satisfactory. The writer has sufficiently shown that the prisoners are punished even for the slight offences recorded. The writer believes that the prisoners in Bengal jails are made to work excessively hard. He does not believe so without sufficient enquiry.

85. The same paper fails to understand why the Government pleader did not appear to prosecute Mr. Webb, when his case came on for hearing before the High Court. The writer waits for the judgment of the High Court in that case. The writer has heard that Mr. Webb has fled. How then will the sentence against him, if any should be passed by the High Court, be executed? Should not the authorities have taken steps for preventing his flight when the case was transferred to the High Court? Would a native have been allowed to escape under similar circumstances?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 14th, 1884.

86. The same paper says that it is no wonder that the Defence Association should try to save the Assam planter Francis, who killed a cooly woman by kicking her. The Association exists for the saving of Anglo-Indians from punishment. When Mr. Keswick is the rival of the Viceroy, the Association also is the rival of the Government. The Association has defeated the Viceroy. Small courts then must bend their heads before it.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

87. The same paper says that the Deputy Magistrate of Krishanagore did not tamely put up with insult in his own court through fear of young Mr. Baker. He must have desisted from punishing young Mr. Baker for the fear of the following bodies and persons:—(1) The Defence Association; (2) Mr. Thompson, who is devoted to that Association; (3) Mr. Ramsay, Superintendent of Police, Krishanagore, who is hostile to natives; (4) Mr. Baker senior, who is Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Deputy Magistrate complained of Mr. Baker's conduct to the Magistrate. Mr. Baker has apologized to the Deputy Magistrate at the Magistrate's request. But the writer does not think that Mr. Baker will be cured of the habit of disrespectful behaviour towards natives by such means.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

88. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th July, recommends that instead of appointing a European manager, Government should entrust Babus Ramgoti Mukerjea and Purna Chunder Singh, who have ably managed the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, with the management of the Eastern Bengal Railway. This railway line is not a very long one, nor is its management so difficult that these gentlemen will not be able to manage it. They will be easily able to manage this railway with the aid of an assistant.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 14th, 1884.

Appointment of Babus Ramgoti Mukerjea and Purna Chunder Singh as Managers of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 14th, 1884.

89. The same paper says that if a recent decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree in a case of breach of trust be regarded as a precedent, men will no longer be punished for that offence.

A recent decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree in a case of breach of trust.

In the case referred to, the Manager of Landale Morgan and Company was accused by that Company of criminal breach of trust. The accused had used for his own purpose the money of the Company without its knowledge. Is it not criminal breach of trust? Do those who spend the money of their master without his knowledge upon luxurious living do anything more than this? The Deputy Commissioner has said that the accused had no dishonest motive. According to the Penal Code anything done with the intention of causing wrongful loss or wrongful gain to another person is dishonesty. But is not intention always indicated by actions? Has not the accused then been guilty of criminal breach of trust by spending money for his own purpose without the knowledge of his masters, as he could not but be aware while he did so that the Company could have profited by the immediate investment of the money which it could not do on account of his spending it? The Deputy Commissioner did not consider the accused guilty of breach of trust. According to him, the accused was guilty of recklessness only. He also thinks that the punishment which the accused has already received in loss of position, mental anxiety, and in the fine which the expenses of his defence have necessarily involved, is sufficient. For these reasons, he has discharged the prisoner after warning him, by saying that only a very narrow line separates conduct such as his has been from dishonesty.

SOM PRAKASH.

90. The same paper says that the population in all parts of India is not equally thick. Some places are like deserts on account of want of population, while other places are so crowded that men cannot obtain lands for the purpose of cultivation. For this reason, Government is sending poor Indians to work as coolies to distant places. Government is no doubt sending coolies to foreign lands for their benefit. The writer says that the soil of India is very fertile. Those who have now to go to foreign lands to work as coolies there will be able to earn their bread at home if they are employed to cultivate the numerous waste lands of the country. The country and Government both will be benefited if this can be done. In that case Government will have a greater number of subjects than at present, and consequently will be able to benefit the people by a reduction in the rate of taxation. If poor men can obtain employment at home, they will gladly consent to work on low wages. If they are not oppressed, they will willingly work hard. If natives start companies for the purpose of the reclamation of waste lands by poor labourers, Government should help them to the utmost. In order to collect capital the Company must open shares. Government should assist the Companies by purchasing all the shares that will remain unsold at the time fixed for the commencement of the work.

SOM PRAKASH.

91. The same paper, half in jest and half in earnest, recommends that Government should abolish the police which is now on account of various reasons useless, and should appoint spies for finding out all the thieves and robbers in the country. Government should give monthly a certain sum to each of these robbers and thieves. If they receive money from Government, they will no longer rob or steal. In this manner Government will be able to prevent crimes more effectually and at a lesser cost than at present.

SOM PRAKASH.

92. The same paper says that the exodus of Governors to the hills has become a scandal. It occasions much waste of money. Those who are in favour of the exodus say that there is probability of the

Exodus of the Governors to the hills.

loss of life of the Governors, unless they spend the summer months on the hills. That Governors will lose their lives if they remain in the plains during the summer months is by no means an axiom. Lord Cornwallis and Lord Bentinck would remain in Calcutta during the summer months. Still they worked very hard without any injury to their health. The officials stay upon the hills during the summer months, because they are despotic and seek their own comfort and not the public good. The reason of their not putting a stop to that mischievous practice, notwithstanding the protests of the people against it, is that they feel it a disgrace to desist from a course on account of the protests of the public. The writer recommends that a promise should be extorted from all future Viceroys to the effect that they will remain in Calcutta during the summer months.

Increase of litigation.

93. The same paper says that the system of trial in courts has become such that one cannot at times help feeling that instead of being the protectors of persons they are sources of danger. In order to protect property one must seek the assistance of courts. But justice cannot in many cases be obtained in them on account of the faults of the Judges and defects of the law. Many Judges sacrifice justice on account of the habit of prejudging. Unsatisfactory decisions are also due to the ambiguousness of the laws. In many instances the same section is construed in different ways by the Munsiff, the District Judge, and the High Court. The increase of litigation is due to three causes:—(1) the ignorance of the people owing to which they are unable to resist the temptation of interfering with the rights of others on suitable opportunities; (2) the reluctance of ryots to pay rent to zemindar; (3) the increase in the number of law courts. There is not the slightest doubt that the number of law suits would have decreased if there had not been so many higher courts. Government should try its best to prevent litigation. The writer recommends that municipalities, having able men such as pleaders and mukhtears for Commissioners, should be entrusted with the decision of cases. These persons will be able to decide in a satisfactory manner law-suits between their fellow-villagers. The rights which it is now proposed to confer upon Municipal Commissioners are of no importance.

SOM PRakash,
July 14th, 1884.

94. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th July, says that some one has recommended that Sir Evelyn Baring should be appointed Viceroy of India after the retirement of Lord Ripon. The writer says that Sir Evelyn Baring has given sufficient proof of his friendliness to natives and of the desire of governing India according to liberal principles. There is very little doubt that Indians will be benefited if Sir Evelyn is appointed Viceroy.

SURABHI,
July 14th, 1884.

95. The same paper says that a rumour is afloat that the Defence Association is trying to save from punishment Mr. Francis, of Golaghat, who killed a cooly woman. The writer says that he saw from the first that the Association would support Englishmen who would oppress and kill natives.

SURABHI.

96. The same paper says that it is rumoured among the officials in Simla that Lord Kimberley will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy. The writer says that though Lord Kimberley is a Liberal, his actions as Secretary of State for India have been very illiberal.

SURABHI.

97. The same paper says that Anglo-Indians are against the Simla exodus alone. They are not against the Darjeeling exodus. The present Lieutenant-Governor is very popular with them. Perhaps for this reason they are not willing to protest against his practice of spending the summer months upon the hills. It is said that Mr. Thompson has forbade the Defence Association to protest against the exodus of the Governors to the hills.

SURABHI.

SURABHI,
July 14th, 1884.

98. The same paper says that Government has determined not to appoint officiating Judges in the High Court during the absence on leave of the permanent Judges, however much inconvenience and loss may be felt by the parties. The writer condemns this instance of niggardliness, and says that the multiplication of such instances of injustice may lead to the shaking of the British Government to its foundations.

SURABHI.

99. The same paper says that it has shown before that the stay of the Government from the Viceroy down to petty English officials on the hills is very mischievous and should be stopped. It has shown before that the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay alone should be allowed to spend some time on the hills at the expense of the State when ill. The writer says that almost every English and native paper was at first in favour of the total stopping of the exodus. But it is to be regretted that several newspapers have now changed their opinion upon the subject. The *Indian Mirror* now says that if the Simla exodus is stopped, no eminent man of England will accept the Viceroyalty. The writer considers every one who will be able to govern justly and righteously fit for the post of Viceroy. The coming of good men as Viceroys does not depend upon the rule that the Viceroy will be able to spend the summer months upon the hills. This rule has been in force for some years past. But how many good Viceroys have come during this time? The *Mirror* has also said that during the summer months the Viceroy will be able to work harder in Simla than in Calcutta. The writer admits this, but the question is whether he will work hard. The *Mirror* has also said that if the Viceroy remains during the whole of the year in Calcutta, Anglo-Indians will be able to keep him under their influence. Natives will lose nothing by the stay of the Viceroy during the whole year in Calcutta, if they try their best, like Anglo-Indians, to keep him under their influence.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 14th, 1884.

100. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th July, exhorts the native community to agitate on the subject of criminal trials. Lord Ripon has expressed his willingness to consider the question of extending, in the case of natives, the system of trial by jury. He has not now to encounter any difficulties like those which beset him at the time of passing the Jurisdiction Bill. This is the opportunity, and natives should now agitate on the subject. Of all the evils in British India, the system of criminal trial is the chief. Until the injurious consequences of the present system diminish, the country will not gain an accession of political power. The whole Indian population is interested in this matter.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA

101. The same paper remarks that in his recent Resolution on the last jail report for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed an agreeable surprise that last year the mortality in the Bengal jails was lower than that of previous years. His Honor has been at some pains to account for this fact. But a little enquiry, the Editor remarks, and willingness to admit the error of Government, would have enabled him to find out the cause of this comparatively low mortality. In fact, he has himself mentioned what must always be regarded as the true causes of this fact, namely, the infliction of less flogging, greater resort to solitary confinement, but granting sufficient food to the prisoners. The Editor of this journal has always maintained that the rate of mortality in the jails will not decrease until rigorous discipline is abolished therein, and until the prisoners cease to be cruelly overworked. Abolition of rigorous treatment of the prisoners will lead to a decrease of mortality among them and increase of the earnings from the jails. That this was found

to be the case last year is admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor. The truth of the theory propounded by the Editor has been repeatedly illustrated in the jail administration of Bengal during the last twenty-five years. Whenever the authorities have introduced rigorous discipline in the jails the mortality has increased; on the other hand, whenever the rigors of this discipline have been mitigated, the mortality has decreased. Sir Ashley Eden enhanced the rigors of jail discipline, but Mr. Thompson has, under instructions from the Government of India, relaxed them.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 14th, 1884.

102. The same paper refers to a telegram received from Golaghat, announcing that a European tea-planter of that place, named Bryne, has shot a native dead.

A native shot dead by a European.

The tea-planter, it is said, is not to blame for this, inasmuch as he had mistaken the deceased for a wild animal. Whether or not the European was guilty cannot be said. But how is it that sporting Europeans in this country so frequently make mistakes of this kind? Considering that these mistakes are attended with such fatal results, one cannot make light of them. Guns are far more extensively used in England than in this country, but there such mistakes are rarely heard of. Who has ever heard that in England a person has shot at another, mistaking him for a beast? But in this country such occurrences are frequent. The cause of this is doubtless to be found in the solicitude displayed by the generous Government for the Europeans in this country. Murders of natives by Europeans are frequently reported; but who has ever heard that the offenders have been punished for their crimes? They are either allowed to go scotfree, or let off with small fines. Government is so pained whenever it sees any European placed in danger, that it at once forgets its duty and dignity of position, and seeks to save him. What wonder then that Europeans should murder natives by mistake?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,

103. Referring to the case now being tried by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly, in which a European stands charged with having caused culpable homicide and

Murders of natives by Europeans.

grievous hurt to a native, the same paper remarks that any one of the following three courses should be adopted with a view to prevent a recurrence of such cases, namely, measures should be adopted to improve the physique of natives, crimes committed by Europeans should be visited with severe punishment, or Europeans should be compelled to assume a more pacific attitude. It is a fact that whether owing to carelessness or anger on the part of Europeans, or any other cause, the number of cases of deaths of natives at the hands of Europeans is on the increase.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

104. The same paper observes with regret that the Magistrate of Dacca has dismissed the case of assault brought against Mr. Marriot, the Joint-Magistrate of

Mr. Marriot's case.

the place, by a student of the Mitford School. The Magistrate held that Mr. Marriot had done the act in the discharge of his official duties. Of course it was necessary, the Editor remarks, for Mr. Marriot to assault a native in the discharge of his official duties! The Magistrate further says that the matter is a trivial one, and that therefore the Joint-Magistrate should not be reported against to Government. Indeed, it is a trifling matter to thrash a nigger! The Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious to teach etiquette to Dacca students, and has also issued a circular for this purpose; but is His Honor prepared to teach etiquette to Magistrates like Mr. Marriot?

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
July 15th, 1884.

105. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 15th July, says that the Anglo-Indian inhabitants of Calcutta have submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, complaining that the Municipal Commissioners have neglected

Anglo-Indians and the Calcutta Municipality.

to make proper sanitary arrangements for the town, and praying that the charge of preserving the health of the town should be entrusted to a Sanitary Committee. The writer says that though the Bengali Commissioners are trying their best to improve the health of the town, and though the health of the town is really improving, the Anglo-Indians, actuated by race-feelings, are trying to deprive the Native Commissioners of power.

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
July 16th, 1884.

106. The same paper of the 16th July, complains of the bad state of the streets of Calcutta caused by the running of the tram-cars. It was settled that the Tramway Company would repair the part of the road lying between the lines. Why then does not the Company do so? The writer says that the Tramway Company paid the salary of a municipal overseer, whose duty it was to see whether the Tramway Company was repairing the part of the road between the lines or not; but at the request of the Company the Municipality has abolished that post. Since the abolition of that post, the state of the streets has become very bad. The writer blames the Municipality for abolishing the post of the overseer at the Tramway Company's request.

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
July 17th, 1884.

107. The same paper, of the 17th July, condemns the Magistrate of Dacca, who had at first issued summons against the local Joint-Magistrate for assaulting a native medical student, but refused to entertain the suit the next day on the ground that the Joint-Magistrate had beaten the student in the performance of his duties, and that he could not entertain the suit without the permission of Government. If the Magistrate had no right to entertain the suit without the permission of Governments, why did he issue summons at first? Did he not take the trouble to consult the Criminal Procedure Code at first, or has he refused to entertain the suit in order to save the Joint-Magistrate from disgrace and punishment? Would he have done so had an English student been similarly assaulted? The writer was not aware before that there was one law for Englishmen and another for natives.

PRABHATI,
July 18th, 1884.

108. The *Prabhātī*, of the 18th July, notices that the mercantile community of Calcutta has memorialized the Viceroy on the block of work at the High Court of Calcutta, and prayed for the appointment of four additional Judges. The writer says that natives should be appointed to these Judgeships. The importation of Judges from England will not facilitate work. No Barrister of any standing in England will agree to work at the reduced rate of salaries; while native Barristers and first class Pleaders will agree to work on that salary. These experienced men will do the work much better than raw young men who may be imported from England, and who will take a long time to understand business; and it is admitted on all hands that natives make excellent judicial officers.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ,
June 26th, 1884.

109. The *Samvād Bāhiká*, of the 26th June, supports the proposal of the *Utkal Dīpiká*, regarding the erection of a Town Hall in Cuttack, out of subscriptions promised in 1877. It is of opinion that the sooner the work is taken in hand, the better for the interests of the public.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ.

110. The same paper and the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 29th June 1884, are both unanimous in according high praise to the Captain in charge of the steamer *Basein* that plies between Balasore and Calcutta, who showed great pluck and ability in saving his steamer, which was overtaken by storm-waves in the Bay of Bengal. The passengers were landed safely at Balasore after remaining for three days on the rough sea.

The Captain of the steamer *Basein* praised.

111. Adverting to the appointment of Mr. Rickets, Sub-divisional Officer of Bhudruck, as manager of Nilgiri, the *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 28th June, remarks

A European manager for Nilgiri.

that it is unable to understand why a European on a large salary should be deputed to the place in question.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.
June 28th, 1884.

112. The same paper is of opinion that cases of theft and dacoity are on the increase almost everywhere. This is attributed to the Arms Act, which has deprived the natives of India of their means of defence. The Editor remarks that it is both expensive and impracticable to take away all sorts of arms from the people and entrust them entirely to the care of the police.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.

Steamer service between Cuttack and Chandbally.

113. The same paper rejoices to learn that the Government steamer, plying between Cuttack and Chandbally, which had for some time ceased to ply, is again working there. It is of opinion that Government should not give up the traffic so long as private companies are not in a position to manage their affairs creditably. It hears that the steamer, belonging to the Bullock Company, which works on the same line, is not very regular in its trips.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.

Management of ferries.

114. Under the heading "Management of Ferry ghâts," the same paper contains an article in which it remarks that Mr. Gupta, Vice-Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality, has appointed temporarily two ferry Inspectors to look after the passengers and pilgrims, who cross the Katjoree and Mohanuddy rivers that bound the Cuttack town in two opposite directions. One of them is supplied with cholera pills for distribution to such of the pilgrims as may be attacked with the disease. To avoid confusion, a system of ticket-giving has been introduced, under which those are first taken across the river that come first. This will put a stop to the oppression committed by the manjhees, who generally extort large sums from passengers and pilgrims, and cross those first that give the largest amount. The paper likes the system, and recommends its continuance till the end of the rainy season.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.

Cholera in Cuttack.

115. Cholera is reported from the Cuttack town in the news columns of the same paper.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.

The palanquin service between Bhudruck and Balasore.

116. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 29th June, informs the public that the palki-dâk arrangements between the stations of Bhudruck and Balasore in the latter district are such as to indicate a great amount of carelessness and negligence on the part of those that are in charge of them. This was very well illustrated in the case of the traveller Baboo Brindaban Behary De, who travelled from Balasore to Bhudruck and back, and experienced great many inconveniences during his journey.

UTKAL DARPAN.
June 29th, 1884.

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Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th July 1884.

